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THE TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863. NO. 104.

LATEST NEWS!
BY OUR OWN EXPRESS!
ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, with the Houston papers of yesterday The news received is a subject of great rejoicing, and the city of Vicksburg, about which so many anxious doubts and fears have been expressed, still towers proudly over the great Father of Waters, with the emblem of our Confederacy floating over her defiant battlements

The news we give below, the whole of which we copy from the Telegraph, is by far the most important we have received for several months past, and if any truth can be placed in the hostile attitude said to be assumed by England and France, we may reasonably conclude the days of the war are now numbered

Great Victory at Vicksburg—30,000 Federals Slaughtered—Grant hemmed in—Glorious News from Port Hudson—Banks badly Whipped—England & France united—A Rupture with the U States imminent—British Subjects ordered to leave the United States by 1st June.—Helena Captured by Price—1000 Yankees and 3,000 Negroes killed. Reported Re-Capture of N Orleans. Vallandingham Convicted, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2—We have good news from Vicksburg to the 28th May, sent from our lines east of the river to the military officials at this place

There has been a seven days fight at the entrenchments back of Vicksburg The enemy bombarded the city and entrenchments three days On the fourth day they assaulted our fortifications, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter Their loss was fully 10,000 men in this fair

On the fifth day two heavy assaults were made with similar result. This was repeated again on the sixth day

On the seventh day prisoners and deserters report that Grant had great difficulty in bringing his men to make another assault, and only succeeded by promising to retire from the siege in case they should not carry the works that day

A general assault was accordingly made all along the lines and the enemy was again every where repulsed

Grant then retreated in the direction of Yazoo but was met by Johnston who stopped his retreat in that direction

He then fell back towards Port Gibson, but Pemberton interposed and Grant failed to make his escape in that direction

Grant is now between the forces of Johnston, Pemberton and Beauregard, and it is believed he has no chance to escape

Fens Hill and Banks are about to commence operations

ALEXANDRIA, June 2, 1863—A courier has just arrived with official intelligence, which is that Banks attacked Port Hudson and has been whipped. He lost five thousand killed, among the killed eight hundred negroes, which were put in front, and six thousand wounded He then recrossed the Mississippi at Bayou Sara

ALEXANDRIA, June 2d, 1863—Good news came flying in this morning, from all quarters

A dispatch from Natchez has just been received Thirty thousand (30,000) were slaughtered at Vicksburg, in the several repulses Grant and his army then made for Snyder's Bluff. Here he was met by Gen Johnston twice Johnston there captured ten thousand prisoners, and killed at least five thousand more of the Yankees At last accounts, Grant was completely hemmed in

Two Yankee gunboats were sunk a few nights since while in front of Vicksburg attempting to pass the batteries.

Banks' defeat at Port Hudson is confirmed. He placed in front all the negroes he stole in this country and the entire lot were destroyed. He is now on this side of the Mississippi, trying to make his way to New Orleans. His chances of reaching that place are about as good as mine are of being Governor of Texas

If I mistake not Gen Taylor will, in a very few days, astonish the country with a success not heretofore dreamed of abroad Banks has been acting commissary for Port Hudson. He concentrated a large amount of stores at Baton Rouge. Col Logan made a dash in there and captured a portion of the stores, and destroyed the balance, in all about two million dollars worth

There is more humanity, along the rout, from Simsport. The negroes, old and young, who, from fatigue, disease, or starvation, could not keep up, were cast aside and left to die The road is strewn with the dead; and a great many little children have been picked up by the inhabitants, and the lives of some saved.

When they reached Simmsport, the negroes, men, women and children, were put on flatboats, about 150 on each boat. Some men who have just arrived here say they saw two of these boats sink and all on board perish.

There are about 4,000 troops at Berwick's Bay, under the command of Col Chickering, but all the country this side is free of the Yankees.

The Natchez Courier of the 26th, in an extra, gives the following startling news from England.—The New Orleans Picayune contained an order of the Provost Marshall of that city, requiring, in behalf of the United States, and by direction of Maj General Banks, that all British subjects should leave that city by the 15th of June next. The British Consul had already left New Orleans, and the British people were preparing to depart.

Intelligence was received from a Missouri soldier who left Jackson on the Friday previous that about night, a courier reached Union Church, where he was stopping, and delivered a letter to Mr. Bowen of that place, which contained the following facts which he heard read before he left

The United States Minister, Mr. Adams, to England, had been sent home.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, had been recalled by his Government The reasons given for this course, on the part of the English Government was a violation on the part of the United States of the neutrality laws, the United States having enlisted five thousand Irishmen to fight their battles in this country.

That the United States had also bought and fitted out a ship of war in an English port

The letter to Union Church also stated that the Government of France had joined with England in all these proceedings, and had resolved to stand by that Government in her difficulty, that a large British squadron had already been ordered to report to Admiral Milne, off Halifax. The very fact of our Missouri information give credit to his report, although suffering from a severe wound since the battle of Corinth

The "Telegraph's" correspondent dispatched a private letter from Beumont to the effect that people in Alexandria are betting on the truth of a statement that a fleet of Confederate vessels of war entered the Mississippi. Two were sunk in passing Fort Jackson. The balance, thirteen, went up to New Orleans and retook the city

Four remained to guard the city, and the other nine were on their way up the river. Like our correspondent H P, we think this is a little too much of a good thing, and don't credit it all.

The Shreveport News of the 1st says

Lord John Russell refused to commune with Adams, Minister to England, and all British subjects within the limits of the United States have been ordered to leave the limits of the United States by June 1st The order is issued by Secretary Stanton

A report from Summit says this order is published in New Orleans, and a gentleman from Summit says it is reported that England has ordered 300 vessels to sea.

Gen Chalmers is at Panola, and has information that Gen Price captured Helena, killing 1000 Yankees and 3000 negroes.

The Mississippian says that the ground in front of our fortifications at Vicksburg is literally covered with the dead of the enemy

Gen Stevenson says he can hold Vicksburg indefinitely; that we have also plenty of provisions for the garrison

Hon. W. S Oldham, arrived at Alexandria, on the 5th in fine health and spirits

The only news from Tennessee we can find, is that Rosencrants has fallen back to Lexington, and Bragg is at Murfresboro From Virginia we learn that Lee has been greatly reinforced since his late great victory and his army in every respect is in much better condition than before the battle of Chancellorville. The report of the defeat of Banks at Port Hudson is fully confirmed, his loss was over five thousand.

RICHMOND, May 16.—Northern dates of the 14th are received.

The Washington Chronicle learns that Vallandigham is sentenced to confinement on the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida; for two years A majority of the Court were in favor of sending him South until the end of the war.

The Herald says the report is premature. If the proposed sentence is carried out he is sure to be elected Governor of Ohio.

A dispatch from Tallahoma, dated May 26th, says the Federals have exiled Vallandigham under a flag of truce He was yesterday dropped by them on neutral ground immediately in front of our pickets at Fosterville. He is now at Shelbyville. A small raid of the enemy advanced near McMinnville yesterday, but retired accomplishing nothing.

WILMINGTON, May 26—The steamer Cyrus from Nassau, arrived this evening. The steamer Banshau had arrived out hence.

Later dispatches inform us that Banks did not recross the river with his army, but only his sick and wounded under a large escort. He is entrenching above Port Hudson. We also hear that Speight's Brigade and other forces have engaged two gunboats and a body of Yankee troops at Simmsport

NEW YORK, May 21.—Beast Butler has been summoned to Washington, and, it is believed, appointed to the Department of the West—Gen. Curtis being relieved.

We have received the following letter by Express from Mr. R. Elgin of this place.

HEMPSTEAD, June 8th, (Monday.)

D. Richardson—Passengers by the down train to day, say that Grant has sent in three flags of truce to bury the dead, which was refused, that Grant is wounded, and that the news yesterday of the fight at Port Hudson is confirmed—also that Johnston had demanded the surrender of Grant.

A report has also reached here that Price has taken Helena.

I have been unable to see any dispatches, and news by passengers is in the way of details rather incomplete, but is regarded here as a confirmation of that received yesterday, so far as the fighting about Vicksburg is concerned In haste,

ELGIN.

Bishop Otey, of Memphis, is dead

The enemy has been busily engaged in strengthening his works bearing upon Fredericksburg, and has brought a number of field pieces to the Falmouth Ford, so as to command the Ford at that point. Hooker was very much injured at Chancellorville—so much so that he has not left his head quarters since the fight

Our loss at Fredericksburg is now stated to have been 6,000, as follows killed, 1,000; wounded, 4,000; prisoners, 1,000.

The enemy's loss, at the lowest estimate was over 18,000

Late Northern papers contain the following news items:

Meagher's resignation has been accepted

An arrangement has been perfected to add one hundred thousand Federal cavalry to their present force, within six months

The rebel forces on the Blackwater are reported to be 80,000

The New York Herald says that Halleck is about to take the field in person.

He will not relieve Hooker of his command but will be present to influence the general direction of affairs.

The Memphis Appeal is about being established at Atlanta, Ga. A steamboat load more or less of mail matter for Texas is now lying at Meridian on the Jackson railroad.

On Friday morning last, a Yankee gunboat and transport attempted to pass Vicksburg, and both were sunk. Since then, says the Natchez Courier, horses, mules, hogflats, and pieces of boats have floated down the river, giving plain evidence of the terrible havoc.

From Galveston.

A letter from Galveston, to the Telegraph, dated June 5th, says:—Intelligence arrived last night at Headquarters, that the enemy's ships had taken position with a view to a hostile demonstration against the city.

Immediately the necessary preparations were made for defence. The various cavalry companies turned out on patrol duty, the fortifications were manned, and the gunboats were ready for any emergency that might arise As the morning dawned, however, it was discovered that the enemy had no intention to disturb us

On the 3d inst., a gunboat left in a north-east direction. Yesterday two gunboats arrived from the north-east. Fleet now consists of the sloop, side wheel steamer, four gun-boats, and one schooner.

Capture of Dr. W. H. Farner.

We have been requested by a friend of Dr Farner's, in this city, to publish the following account of his capture by the enemy, as reports have been in circulation that he deserted, and we conceive it but an act of justice to Dr Farner, who is well known in this neighborhood, to give his own statement of the affair, which was written in pencil, and sent to a friend in this city, by some unknown hands.

The letter is dated, Point near Jackson, Miss., May 6th, and says:

"Doubtless, ere this reaches you, you will have heard of my capture, by the Yankees, at the battle near Franklin, La Some of my friends will probably censure me for going on the field, when my place was in the rear; but learning that Col. Reily was wounded, nothing, you know, would keep me from going to his assistance Expecting to find him at the place I had left him, less than an hour before, I hastened in that direction, only to find myself completely surrounded by the enemy. After several shots, finding escape impossible, I surrendered to an officer. During that day I made every effort for permission to return to the command, and pledged my word of honor, that after the wounded were attended to, I would give myself up again This was refused. I was sent to New Orleans with Dr. Taylor and several others, where I was confined in prison. On Saturday last we were paroled and sent to Port Hudson. We lay one day at Baton Rouge, where we saw several hundred negroes dressed in fine Federal uniforms, with gay feathers, and wearing swords, with white gloves on their hands, lying around on piles of lumber and logs, like so many Alligators sunning themselves. The white officers associated with them on terms of perfect equality—indeed, the negroes seemed to be an improvement on the Yankee. Passing on to Port Hudson, we remained there over night; I was then ordered to Jackson, and arrived at this point in time to learn that city had fallen, and that the Federals were between me and Gen. Johnston. I will, doubtless, be able to get through in a few days, and will then leave for Taylor's command and rejoin our forces I may say in extenuation of my desire to afford aid to Col Reily, on the field, that I loved him as a brother. To our country, his loss is great—to our brigade, irreparable He now fills the grave of a Christian Soldier.

☞ The Huntsville Item, in commenting upon the present canvass for Governor, very appropriately says: "the least reflection would satisfy any man that if he is in the military service, he has no claim to be transferred to the civil; and we hope our army friends are not like the Irishman on a courting visit, who, when asked why he left the house of his enslaver so early, replied that he had been kicked down stairs three times, and he concluded that it was a hint he was not wanted, so he left Let the civilians have a fair showing, and our word for it, their friends in the army will be satisfied with the result. Stand back, gentlemen of the sabre!"

☞ We are constantly receiving letters requesting us to announce candidates, publish their circulars &c, and also to insert miscellaneous advertisements, all of which we are compelled to decline, unless accompanied by the cash. We cannot work for nothing at the present prices we are paying for everything Our terms will be found at the head of our columns, and we cannot deviate from them.

A letter was received on Sunday evening by the "Telegraph," dated Alexandria June 5th, which says:

Grant was still bombarding Vicksburg, in the rear and had not retreated towards Snyder's Bluff, as reported yesterday, at the latest accounts brought by Judge Oldham, Joe Johnston was being rapidly enforced at Jackson. He had been advised by Pemberton to be in no haste to attack the enemy in the rear, but hold on until his army had increased in numbers so that there would be no doubt as to the final result, as the army in Vicksburg could easily hold it and had on hand full rations for at least ninety days, Johnson had already a sufficient force to demolish Grant when occasion should require

The loss of the enemy in this bombardment was over thirty thousand up to the latest reliable accounts

The enemy had not buried his dead, consequently the stench in the vicinity was so great that it was almost unendurable. Pemberton for the preservation of his own troops had caused the dead nearest to his entrenchments to be buried. There was not the least doubt among military men at Vicksburg and elsewhere concerning our final success so far as Grant and his army are concerned.

☞ A correspondent of the "News," writing from Brownsville under date of the 22d ult., says, "from New Orleans we have dates to the 8th inst., with very sad accounts of the distress caused by the order banishing all who will not swear allegiance to the Federal Government They were crowding the Provost Marshal's office to learn their destination, but were simply told to be ready by the 15th, when transportation would be ready, but their destination was sedulously concealed. Many who had taken shipping to Matamoros have been refused permission to quit the place. Every petty annoyance was used to force them to take the oath; and it is supposed that many will be obliged to succumb.

☞ We have received a circular addressed to Dr. Kittrell, of Polk county, by the citizens of Walker, requesting him to become a candidate for Lieut. Governor, to which he has been induced to give his consent, so we have now two candidates for that office, and four for the office of Governor. Dr Kittrell is highly spoken of by those who know him in Eastern Texas, and Mr Stockdale, formerly of Indianola, (the other candidate) has been known for years as a strict constructionist of the old State Rights doctrine, an able lawyer, and an honest politician. He is just such a man as we want for Governor as well as Lieut Governor, and in voting for the latter office, our citizens should bear in mind, that though in ordinary times it may be regarded almost as a sinecure, we should at this critical period take into consideration the contingencies by which the Lieut. Governor might at any time be called upon to fill the office of Chief Executive.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.

Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH, of Guadalupe County.

Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.

Hon. PENDLETON MURRAY, of Harrison County.

For Lt Governor,

Hon. M. D. K. TAYLOR, (late Speaker.)

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Capt. M. H. BOWERS.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)

GEO. W. GLASSCOCK, of Travis.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

A Substitute Wanted.

A PRIVATE belonging to Cook's Regiment Artillery, at Galveston, wishes to get a substitute. A good price will be paid in No. 1 acclimated Spanish mares, or currency. Apply at this office.

June 6—tw 3t & w 1t

Wanted to Contract.

The undersigned wishes to contract with some responsible party to run the Express three times a week, from Griffith's, (44 miles on the Brenham road) to Austin, leaving the former place at about 10½ P. M, and arriving at Austin, at 3½ to 4 A. M., the following morning. D. RICHARDSON.

Austin, June 9th, 1863.

TO PLANTERS, &c.—Threshing and Reaping Machines repaired; also, Grist and Saw mills, Steam Engines and Boilers, with dispatch, at Todd's Gunsmith shop, by ANDERSON & SIMPSON.

WANTED—Bacon, Flour, Beans, Vinegar, Candles and Soap, for the use of the Frontier regiment, for which I will pay the market price on delivery at Austin City.

CHAS. T. FREEMAN,
ma7-1m. Capt. & C. S. Mast'd R. T. S. T.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. LEWIS KING as a candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, to represent Travis county.

MANY VOTERS.

To the Patrons of the "Texas Almanac Extra" and the "State Gazette."

With this issue, we commence the duties of editor and proprietor of the "STATE GAZETTE." Several months ago, we purchased the interest of Judge Oldham in that paper, and have been furnishing its columns with matter from our "Almanac Extra" ever since; but owing to some delay, in closing up the interests of the late John Marshall, and others connected with the office, we have been unable, till now, to do anything towards making it such a paper as we intend it shall be. Having become sole proprietor of the "Gazette" office, we shall, in future, publish the Texas "Almanac Extra" under the name of the Tri-Weekly "Gazette," and issue it as heretofore one day in advance of the mail. Though somewhat curtailed in its dimensions for a Tri-Weekly paper, we hope to be able to enlarge it before long, and in the meantime it will be printed on white paper and contain nearly two columns more reading matter than the "Extra," embracing all the news of importance contained both in the "Telegraph" and "News" with such items of interest as we can glean from our other exchanges; while the Weekly "Gazette," which has been greatly enlarged, will contain all the latest news published in the Tri-Weekly and brought by Express in advance of the mail, giving to our readers in Western Texas the news ahead of every other weekly paper published in the State.

We have now been running our Express from Brenham to Austin for nine months, at a heavy sacrifice, giving our readers the news in Austin one day in advance of the mail, and in San Antonio about 12 hours earlier than they have been receiving it heretofore. So far, this enterprise has been a dead loss to to us, but it is our determination to keep it up a while longer, under the impression that, in course of time, a paper, such as we intend to make the "Gazette," will be duly appreciated and liberally patronized.

Notwithstanding the enormous prices we are now paying for paper and material used in our office, and the heavy expenses incurred in running our Express, we shall continue to furnish the Tri Weekly 'Gazette' at the same rates we charged for the "Extra"—viz: $10 per annum, and the Weekly at $5 per annum, trusting to an increase in our circulation and advertising patronage to reimburse us in course of time.

Though we have been connected with the "News" Office for many years, before we commenced the publication of the "Almanac Extra," and are well known to most of our readers, it may not be inopportune to say a few words in relation to the course we intend to pursue, in conducting the columns of the 'Gazette.'

Politically, we consider there is now but one party in existence, and that has always been, and is still known as the old State Rights Democratic Party, to which we have always belonged, and upon whose platform our present Government is founded and must be upheld. While we regard it as a sacred duty to sustain the General Government by every means in our power, in the successful prosecution of the war, we shall watch with a jealous eye the slightest tendency to infringe on those rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution, whether it be by Congress or those placed in authority by the Government. It was upon this very rock we split from the old U. S. Government, and we have no right to expect any better results, from a failure to observe the respective rights and duties of the several States in their sovereign capacities, as well as the rights and duties which legitimately belong to the Confederate States Government. We have never belonged to any clique or faction, nor do we intend that our paper shall become a tool to serve the interests of any party.—When we cannot publish an Independent Journal, we will quit the business, and devote our entire attention to making paper for others to print upon it what they please.

While the war lasts, we shall, in all probability, have to conduct the columns of the "Gazette" without such assistance as we require, but it is our intention, so soon as circumstances will warrant us in doing so, to secure the highest order of talent we can find, regardless of expense, as we feel, in assuming the publication of a paper at the Capital, which was once the leading political paper in the State, that it ought to be edited with more ability than we have any pretensions to. So far as late news and matters of general interest are concerned, we shall, in the meantime, spare no pains in making the "Gazette" equal, in point of interest, to any paper published in the State, and as it is our determination to exclude everything of a personal or offensive character from its columns, we trust to make it a welcome visitor in every family circle where a good newspaper is taken and read.

To the patrons of the "Almanac Extra" we return many thanks for their liberal patronage of our little sheet, though it has been a losing bargain to us so far; but in changing its name, we shall, at the same time, endeavor to make it worthy a wider circulation, by increasing the amount of its reading matter, and printing it upon white paper, which we intend to do, so long as any can be procured in the State, and which we hope will be duly appreciated by our readers, and induce them to make some efforts in helping us to increase our subscription list.

D. RICHARDSON.

☞ Our San Antonio readers will have to excuse any errors that may appear in our Express matter, as it is impossible for us to read proof and get our paper out as early as it is necessary, in order to overtake the stage, which we have frequently to follow 15 or 20 miles, and, sometimes further.

☞ We agree with the San Antonio Herald that the removal of the restrictions on our Rio Grande trade, has been productive of no good results as yet, and we can scarcely now expect to reap much benefit from it, as the evil had been continued so long that the bare removal of it was in sufficient to inaugurate a healthy system of trade. We are well aware that the transportation of the country has been swallowed up by this business, and that teamsters are paid in gold for hauling; but is it not reasonable to suppose that gold will be invested in goods and brought back, when coffee can be bought in Brownsville at 30 cents per lb. and sold here at $5—paints at 22 cents, and sold here at 3 dollars, with other articles of necessity in like proportion? So long as the trade was controlled by our military commanders, who issued cotton orders ad libitum, in direct violation of an act of Congress, exempting the Rio Grande from these restrictions we, fo one, inveighed against it, as favoring the few at the expense of the many, and acting in bad faith with our Mexican neighbors. Had no restrictions been imposed at first, we should doubtless now have been reap'ng the benefits of a healthy commercial intercourse with Mexico, most of which would have been conducted on the principle of barter, without bringing our currency in competition with gold or silver, whereas now we are compelled to submit to such terms as our Mexican neighbors may prescribe, and they, having no confidence in our commercial treaties, very naturally require to be paid in such currency as they can use. Since the last odious cotton order has been repealed, hundreds of wagons, loaded with cotton, have left for the Rio Grande, which have not yet had time to reach Brownsville, much less return, as the Herald says, "with only bagging and rope for more cotton." We await the result with hopefulness, and are not willing to believe all who are now engaged in the Rio Grande trade, are actuated by sordid motives only.

☞ We heard the other day of $300 in Confederate money being paid for a hundred dollar Louisiana bill, by a merchant in this city. Verily indeed has our currency become a thing of nought (note.)

Capt. John Ireland.

We publish the following letter from Capt. Ireland, who declines to become a candidate for the office of Judge of the 2d Judicial District. The letter is worthy of the man and the soldier, and we commend it to the perusal of other candidates, who now hold prominent positions in the army, which they are anxious to exchange for civil office. These gentlemen will be entitled to our highest consideration when the war is over, but we cannot now lend our aid in removing them from the field of their usefulness:

INDIANOLA, May 25th, 1863.

Editor State Gazette: At the fall of Fort Donelson and the evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, it became evident that the Government stood in need of more troops. The morning I read the news, I enrolled my name in a company in my town. I resigned a civil office paying a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

I see nothing now, more than then, to warrant an able-bodied man in remaining out of the army to fill civil office. My name has been announced as a candidate for the Judgeship of the 2d District. I have many friends who have asked me to allow my name to go before the public. I feel very grateful to these friends, but feeling as I do, that no able-bodied man should withhold his aid from the army, I must decline.

Civil office, money, country, property, honor, manhood and all, will be worthless unless we maintain our independence, and the end is not yet.

With the foe it has now become a matter of life and death.

They fight not for property so much, not for liberty, not for the Union, but for the life-blood of the Black Republican party. When this war closes their career closes, and they will fight as long as they can get a soldier and bread to feed him with.

This, however, instead of disheartening, will but nerve the patriot to redouble his energies.

I am not a candidate for office.

Very respectfully,

JNO. IRELAND.

☞ The receipts from a Fair, given by the ladies of San Antonio in aid of Gen. Baylor's Guerilla Company, netted over $2000.

Honors to the Memory of the late Gen. (Stonewall) Jackson, deceased.

In accordance with previous notice, the citizens of Austin and vicinity assembled at the Capitol on Saturday last, 6th inst., to do appropriate honors to the memory of this illustrious General of the "Army of the Potomac."

The Capitol was densely crowded—the ladies composing the great mass of the audience, outnumbering any previous assemblage in this city—their musical talents, on the occasion, surpassing any thing of the kind ever before brought into requisition.

Major Mechlin, Quartermaster and Commissary of the "Sons of the South," officiated as Chief Director, and filled the position with much credit—everything having been conducted with systematical precision, eliciting the approbation of all.

The Rev Mr. Rees, of the Methodist Church, offered up an appropriate Prayer, and read a chapter from the Bible suitable to the occasion.

Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, delivered the Eulogy on the life and character of the illustrious departed, surpassing any former effort of his, and calling forth the universal approbation of an appreciating audience. We learn that a committee has been appointed to procure a copy of the Eulogy for publication in pamphlet form.

Prof. C. Plagge acted as Musical Director, and proved himself to be fully competent to the arduous duty allotted him. The opening piece, "I heard a voice from Heaven," was pronounced by judges to have been performed in a style unsurpassed in any community, and the closing, National Air, "The Southern Marseillaise," was executed by the choir, assisted by the choir of the "Sons of the South," in excellent style, and with great power and effect.

After the Eulogy, Capt. J. M. Conrad, on behalf of the "S. S.," read the following resolutions, passed by that body at their meeting just previous to their procession to the Capitol:

WHEREAS, we have received the mournful tidings of the death of the distinguished Hero, Patriot, and Christian, Gen. T. J. JACKSON. AND WHEREAS, It is our duty, as well as the promptings of our feelings, to remember with pride and patriotism the many heroic deeds and splendid achievements of this great officer; Therefore,

Resolved, That language fails to express the depth of our feelings of sorrow and regret, at the great loss which our beloved South has sustained by the death of this illustrious patriot and chief, one who was a stranger to fear, and also to defeat.

Resolved, That although we have but little comfort in the thought that his place will be supplied by an equal, yet we can trust that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That the name, character, and services of (Stonewall) Jackson will be remembered and honored so long as the South has a resident, or freedom a votary.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body the delivery of the Eulogy on the character and services of the soldier and patriot—one of the most noble of nature's noblemen.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be entered on the records of the Order, as some evidence of our distressed feelings at the sad occurrence, and that the city papers be requested to publish the same.

The "S S" made an imposing appearance, marching and manouvering in military style, and acting as an escort to the Hon. City Council, who also attended as a body to participate in the ceremonies.

Minute guns were fired during the day, under the direction of Maj. Mechlin. On the whole, the proceedings were well designed, well executed, and universally responded to by an audience fully capable of appreciating the solemn and praiseworthy objects.

The Neighborhood of Vicksburg.

As all eyes are now turned to the events transpiring in and about Vicksburg, we copy the following description of the topography of the country from the Washington (Arks.) "Telegraph," which will be found of great assistance to our readers in forming correct ideas of the operations going on in that neighborhood:

"The Big Black River rises up in Mississippi, runs southwesterly, passing in the rear of Vicksburg between that city and Jackson and empties into the Mississippi some thirty miles below Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is situated at the mouth of the river on the south side. The railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson crosses the Big Black at Edward's depot, about twelve miles distant from Vicksburg. South of the Big Black and parallel with it, runs another river, the Bayou Pierre, which empties into the Mississippi some ten miles below Grand Gulf. Still south of the Bayou Pierre, Port Gibson is situated. It is the county site of Claiborne county, and is some ten or twelve miles off from the Mississipp. Upon the Mississippi and above the mouth of Big Black, Warrenton is on the Mississippi side, about 11 miles below Vicksburg, and Carthage some 8 or 10 miles lower down in Louisiana. Raymond is in Hinds county, about half way between Edward's Depot and Jackson, and some 6 or 8 miles south of the railroad, there being a small branch to the town.

Above Vicksburg, Snyder's Bluff, is situated on the Yazoo, 18 miles northeast of the city, and Chickasaw Bayou is still nearer the city on the road to Snyder's Bluff."

☞ The San Antonio Herald publishes Gen. Houston's letter to the "Item" in full, and comments upon it at some length, regarding it only as another bid to elicit a call from the people to become a candidate again for Governor. We see by the "News" that the General was in Houston last week, and on being questioned on the subject, positively declined becoming a candidate. Though the letter referred to is quite in character with other documents he has issued, when he has been a candidate before, we can hardly think he would be willing to risk his chances for an office, from which he has so recently been deposed by the voice of the people; and we cannot believe, with the Herald, that he has any assurance that he would receive a much larger vote than he has ever done in Texas, or than any other candidate has ever received.

An English Nobleman's Impressions South.

We find the following extraordinary sp[illegible] the Marquis of Harrington in the R[illegible] Examiner, copied from the London T[illegible] March 26th. It is the more remarkable as [illegible] from one, whose tendences have all been [illegible] of abolition, and many of whose nearest [illegible] have been the most inveterate votaries of [illegible] Exeter Hall School. This is the same E[illegible] gentleman, says the Examiner, whose n[illegible] according to President Lincoln, rhymes with [illegible] Partington. The speech was made to his Co[illegible] uency in the Northern division of Lancashire, [illegible] his re-election to Parliament, and reads as follo[illegible]

It has been said that, in the [illegible] remarks which I made at Preston the other [illegible] I took a rather gloomy view of those events, [illegible] am also afraid that facts justify me in doin[illegible] I do not know whence I am to look for pea[illegible] America. I cannot look for peace to come f[illegible] the Southern Confederacy. I spent a short [illegible] in the Southern Confederacy, and the resul[illegible] my observation—not the result of conversa[illegible] with a few politicians, nor what I had rea[illegible] violent articles in interested political papers, [illegible] in information gathered in the calm convic[illegible] of the people of that country, as expresse[illegible] their daily conversation, lives and conduct—[illegible] me to suppose that they will never, under [illegible] circumstances, return to that Union they [illegible] learned so cordially to detest.

I have seen men who have spent their w[illegible] lives in affluent circumstances, and in rural [illegible] sults, men who have led quiet and peaceable l[illegible] —I have seen them serving as privates in r[illegible] ments of their States, serving badly clothed, b[illegible] fed, perhaps hardly with shoes upon their f[illegible] but, in spite of their previous education [illegible] peaceful habits, these men are as savage an[illegible] bloodthirsty as if they had been trained up f[illegible] their very youth to delight in war. I have [illegible] men who have lived all their lives in poverty, [illegible] you would say had nothing to lose and nothi[illegible] gain, who had no interest in slavery, but [illegible] have joined with as much readiness as those [illegible] had the ranks of the army—I have seen these [illegible] in their camps as cheerful as possible, and [illegible] for nothing but again to be led to battle wit[illegible] enemy. This is not confined alone to the m[illegible] but the women in the Confederate States [illegible] to have changed their very nature. They sc[illegible] stop to mourn their relations and friends de[illegible] but they urge on the survivors, and would re[illegible] to own them if they should hesitate, for a mom[illegible] to follow the footsteps of those who had g[illegible] before them.

I say such a people animated with such a f[illegible] ling—call it, if you like patriotism or bloodthi[illegible] ferocity—I say this is not a people who are go[illegible] to give in. They will fight and bleed, and [illegible] accept no compromise—they will fight to the [illegible] last. Their terms are clear and simple enou[illegible] they ask that every Northern man shall withd[illegible] from Southern soil—and until that object is ga[illegible] they will continue to fight. They may be ex[illegible] minated, driven from their cities; the enemy [illegible] occupy their strongest positions and have pos[illegible] ion of their rivers, but they will not come b[illegible] into the Union. It is possible they may be ex[illegible] minated, but I do not think the circumsta[illegible] of the war give us any reason to suppose [illegible] North will be so far successful. It is not [illegible] possible that North America will fight almo[illegible] desperation to prevent the dissolution of su[illegible] magnificent future as they hoped for, because [illegible] have not yet realized the fact that they are bea[illegible] They have not felt as the Southerners the hor[illegible] of war at home. The war has been conduc[illegible] upon Southern, and not upon Northern soil.

In the great cities of the United States trad[illegible] as flourishing as ever; they have as much mo[illegible] and as many luxuries. The men who join [illegible] war are not so much missed as in the South. [illegible] defeats they have suffered, they attribute to w[illegible] of capacity in their Generals, or the maladmi[illegible] tration of their Government. There is a part[illegible] the North favorable to the success of the So[illegible] and who have co operated cordially with th[illegible] and now, in the reverses of the North are begin[illegible] to speak more openly for peace. There is su[illegible] party, but I do not fall back upon it.—There too, a party for whom I have the highest respec[illegible] the United States, who love and revere the Un[illegible] but who love and revere more the Constitu[illegible] under which that Union formerly existed, [illegible] who are much more attached to their own St[illegible] than to the Union generally.—They wish to c[illegible] on the war for the restoration of the Union [illegible] to carry it on under the Constitution, but the[illegible] not wish to see the privileges of their sepa[illegible] States swallowed up by the great central Gov[illegible] ment at Washington.

But I do not believe that if this party we[illegible] power they would be able to carry on efficien[illegible] war so gigantic as that now being waged. I[illegible] lieve the only chance is by placing an al[illegible] despotic authority in the Government. [illegible] question is whether the Democratic party [illegible] yield up their State rights, or whether the [illegible] party will give up their centralizing efforts. [illegible] question, I think, will soon be ended. The [illegible] the conscript law, which was passed, w[illegible] affects all State rights and all State privileges [illegible] the States and the constitutional party in the S[illegible] will stand by the law, the war will be indefini[illegible] prolonged; but if they think the time has [illegible] come to make a stand for constitutional princi[illegible] I think the Government will not be able to [illegible] the men required for the war much longer, [illegible] that the issue will be with in a reasonable tim[illegible]

☞ A communication in the "News" say[illegible] race for Governor is made up between Murra[illegible] Chambers, and adds, "this is no time to take [illegible] the field military chieftains to hold civil positio[illegible] Now that our very existence is at stake, and the[illegible] cess of our cause *depending* upon good officer[illegible] brave soldiers, it is better for them to remain [illegible] they can be of most service to their country. [illegible] army needs *just such men* to cheer on our m[illegible] victory or to death. *Such is the voice of the peo*[illegible]

THE TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863. NO. 105.

LATEST NEWS!
OUR OWN EXPRESS!
ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL

☞ Our Express arrived this morning at 4 o'clock the Houston "Telegraph" of yesterday. The ston "News" did not come through

e glorious news received by last Express is confirmed through various sources, though we no later dates from Vicksburg than those pub- ed in our last. There is great excitement in the h at the arrest of Vallandigham.

ov. Seymour, of New York, says his arrest has ght dishonor on the country. The news from ansas and Missouri is very cheering—Marma- s has captured Cape Giradeau.

ommunication was clear by wagon road be- n Vicksburg and Jackson. The news of nt's being wounded seems fully confirmed— o say mortally The Governor (Lubbock) has e a call for 10,000 State Troops, at the request Gen. Magruder. Gen. Taylor, with Walker's sion is said to have gone to a point on the issippi by way of which Grant received all upplies, where he can cut off all his reinforce- ts and assist in capturing the whole of Grant's y, should he attempt a retreat by this route.

der the head of "The Situation," the Houston graph gives the following, which embraces all most important news:

e have and an interesting interview with Fred- k White of Bayou Rouge, a gentleman who left Hudson on last Saturday evening; and from we gather later and fuller information than the papers. Banks, with the forces he had , and some ten thousand other troops, among four thousand negro troops, arrived in the of Port Hudson on Monday evening, the 25th and on Tuesday heavy skirmishing took place ay. On Wednesday the fighting commenced in earnest, and lasted six hours, when dark ended sanguinary conflict.

arly on Thursday morning the enemy sent in a of truce, asking permission to bury the dead, ch was granted. According to their account, buried over two thousand. The conflict was wed the same evening, and ended with the Friday morning another flag was sent in for same purpose, and received The carnage more fearful then the previous day, and over thousand were buried, fully half negroes.— negro troops were placed in the front ranks made to charge, backed by the bayonet On rday evening, when Mr. White left the con- had again been renewed, and was in full pro- s We are reported to have but five thousand s in the place, whilst the force of Banks must ed twenty five thousand With a little help, an and will hold the place Gen. Loring with thousand troops was at Clinton and will be h assistance to Gen. Gardner

t Vicksburg the fighting has been for a week, and so far we have held our own. enemy have made no breach in our ifications, but have been slaughtered by thousands, and have been welcomed hospitable graves with bloody hands. have not a particle of doubt of the ire destruction of Grant's whole army. little creole General, the Stonewall of Trans Mississippi Department, will be rd from by the enemy where they little am of him, and our word for it, his ws will fall fast and thick among them, fearful will be the mark he will leave hind him. We feel it, we know it, will ost swear it, and you may pass it into tory.

osencranz has sent half his army to Grant, and the balance he has gone to Washington city to force fighting Joe. Bragg is moving on to Cum- land Gap to pay his respects to Burnside. Our y, the Louisiana army, is going to ——! where ou suppose reader? Well, we think we know, we certainly shall not tell you. So patience l our next issue, and we will give all the news ut it.

We take the following late dispatches, etc., m the Telegraph:

ICHMOND May 18—The Philadelphia Enquirer the 15th, inst., says it is reported in Washing- that the President has changed the sentence Vallandigham to sending him South.

Apprehensions are felt in Washington of a raid the rebel cavalry on the national capital.

The planks of the chain bridge have been re- ved, and a battery stationed at the aqueduct dge.

A dispatch dated Washington, 14th inst, asserts t there is no indication of a movement of the deral army to the south side of the Rappahan- ok.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the En- rer says, on the alleged authority of a Yankee neral, that the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, soners and deserted; is forty thousand; also, that Hooker was much injured at Chancellorsville, and has not left his quarters since the fight

The Herald evidences the arrest of Vallandigham and his trial by court-martial A Democratic meeting was called at Albany to express indignation at the arrest, and protest against its consummation.

LAFAYETTE, MISS., May 21—Gen. Johnston is re port d to be marching with 40,000 men He crossed Big Black at Vernon, this side of Yazoo city, and is constantly receiving reinforcements.

It is also reported that Grant is falling back to wards the Yazoo river, and that Grant is mortally wounded,

Grant telegraphed to Halleck at Washington that he had captured the first line of entrenchments at Vicksburg, and that his right wing rested on Haynes' Bluff.

MOBILE, May 29, 1863—A courier has just arrived with dispatches to Col Logan, commanding the cavalry at this place.

He says that the enemy have been repulsed at Port Hudson and are retreating towards Baton Rouge They, (the enemy) admit a loss of 5000 men. The courier also reports the enemy leaving Bayou Sara in great hast Doubtless Gen. Kirby Smith has shown them one of his Yankee tricks The fight at Port Hudson lasted from Tuesday until Friday morning, (28) The last gun was fired at 8 A. M.

FAYETTE, May 20.—Maj Gen Bowen has just arrived from Vicksburg to Port Gibson, bringing news that that the Yankees attempted a second time to make their escape via Yazoo River, and General Johnston headed them off and drove them back twice

She says there are between twenty-five and thirty thousand lying in front of our works, in front (meaning on Big Black, we suppose,) of Vicksburg.

Three flags of truce had been sent in by the enemy to bury their dead, but were each time refused

She also says that communication by wagon road was clear between Vicksburg and by Jackson, and we have the bridge all correct on Big Black,

The operator at Lafayette says:

"We heard yesterday evening previous to this dispatch that the enemy tried to make their escape via Snyder's Bluff, but Gen. Johnston met them and drove them back."

Paroled prisoners confirm Mrs. B's statements, and say that Gen. Grant is wounded beyond a doubt

This news was brought by the steamer Archer from below

FAYETTE, May 20—Two deserters also report at Rodney, that Gen. Lawler, a Yankee was killed. The deserters say that it is a perfect slaughter pen at Vicksburg. That they have to make the men drunk to make them charge the breastworks.

RICHMOND, May 22—Gov Seymour, of New York, in a letter to the Vallandigham sympathisers' meeting at Albany, says: "The arrest of Vallandigham has brought dishonor upon the country, if the proceedings are approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people." He says:

"We pause to see what kind of a Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and treasure. The action of the Government will determine in their minds more than half the people of the loyal States, whether the war is waged to put down rebellion South, or to destroy free institutions North. We look for its decision with solemn interest."

The first resolution adopted by the meeting at New York, denounces the arrest and sentence of Vallandigham as a startling outrage upon the hitherto revered rights of American citizens.

One speaker, referring to Gov Seymour's letter, says the people will stand by Gov. Seymour with guns and bayonets in their hands. (Loud cheers for Seymour

[From the Mississippian of the 26th.]

We have news from the Yazoo up to yesterday morning. The Yankee gunboats were reported as having left Yazoo city.

Four steamers were sunk in the Yazoo, by order of Capt. I. N. Brown, of the Confederate Navy—the Scotland, Golden Age, and two others. All other steamers in the river are safe.

Our forces have evacuated Fort Pemberton—bringing off all the guns safely.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Vicksburg last night, that the most stubborn battle of the series around that devoted city, took place on Saturday, in which the Federals were repulsed with terrible slaughter, our boys literally piling up the dead in heaps.

Retaliation.

The Hon. Peter W. Gray gives the Telegraph the following as the substance of a report of the Committee on Conference, which was acted upon by Congress, on the last day of the session:

1st, That the President be advised that the subject of disposition of prisoners of war belonged more appropriately to the General Government, than to the States, and that it was expedient the General Government should dispose of it.

2nd, That all officers taken, in command of negro soldiers, shall be deemed guilty of waging illegal warfare—exciting insurrection &c., shall be tried by military tribunals, and punished with DEATH, subject to pardon or commutation of punishment by the President.

3rd, That all NEGROES taken, in arms, should be handed over to the State authorities where taken, for such disposition as the State laws may provide.

The Jackson Mississippian, of the 27th ultimo says:

"We have nothing of a particular nature in regard to the movements of the Yankee army now investing Vicksburg, save that continual attacks on our seemingly impregnable breastwork meet with no failure, resulting with most disastrous slaughter of the enemy It is confidently asserted that in the series of attacks which have occurred since the Yankee army crossed to this side of the Mississippi, it has lost no less than thirty thousand men. Prisoners and deserters confirm this estimate. In fact, we are inclined to believe the number is largely underestimated. On Friday last (as per private dispatch from an officer in Clinton this morning,) the enemy's loss in their great attack on the entrenchments, (their line being ten deep) is put down at twenty thousand killed and wounded, besides a loss of two gunboats out of the Yankee fleet, which was bombarding the city in front

On Saturday, as we published yesterday, the attack proved equally disastrous to the Yankees It is said by a negro who has escaped from the enemy's lines that their men are plentifully supplied with whiskey preceding their attacks on our entrenchments, and that they show a strong antipathy to approaching the "slaughter pen" until rendered reckless by intoxication

The men also fully believe that Stoneman has taken Richmond and that the taking of Vicksburg will terminate the war. In Grant's general orders, read to the troops previous to the first attack, this lying statement was embraced among others of similar nature. The Memphis Bulletin more than a week ago, published the same lie under a terrible array of staring capitals and sensation head lines, surmounted by a cut of a formidable looking rooster Every contrivance which Yankee ingenuity and cluteness can invent, is brought to bear, in order to uphold the sinking courage of their men and induce them to face the music of our batteries and the death dealing volleys of rifle and musket in the hands of our determined and gallent men in the trenches around Vicksburg.

The Washington Chronicle says Grant's junction with the forces awaiting him at the Bluff to march into Vicksburg cannot be prevented.

Several iron-clads are stationed at important points ready for cutting off completely the rebels' communication with Texas.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that the President has changed Vallandigham's sentence to transportation through the lines. He will be delivered to Rosencranz who, under flag of truce, will deliver him in the lines, to Gen. Bragg.

News from the army of the Potomac is unimportant.

Gen. Humphrey's division is broken up by the departure of the nine-months men for the East. It belongs to the 8th Corps.

It was rumored at Bermuda that Capt. Semmes had resigned the command of the Alabama to take command of a fine Confederate ship, mounting 22 guns.

What General Taylor is Doing.

Under this heading, the Houston "Telegraph" says:

"There have been several intimations lately, that some important move was about to be made by Gen. Taylor. We heard that he was pursuing Gen. Banks, who was reported to be retreating to New Orleans Gen. Banks is not on this side of the Mississippi but at last reports was entrenching at Port Hudson. Yesterday, we were furnished with the following information from a gentleman who was satisfied it was correct, he having gotten it from a party who ought to be well informed.

Gen. Grant constructed a plank road from Milliken's Bend to Bayou Vidal, went down the bayou nearest the Mississippi and then constructed a road from there to the Mississippi. This was the route of his march, and by which he supplied his army before his advance on Vicksburg, and doubtless continues to do so. Gen Taylor, with Walker's division, has gone to strike at this point, and no doubt has reached there, and can not only prevent reinforcements to Grant by this route, but will be able to cut off all supplies. It will not take a very large force to command this road entirely, and we have no doubt that Taylor and Walker will be of very material service in bagging Grant's army.

Not only can reinforcements and supplies be cut off, but if Grant should attempt to retreat by this way, the forces under Taylor may have it in their power to halt the Federal Commander.

☞ A gentleman who arrived on Tuesday direct from Jackson, informs the Telegraph that Grant was repulsed by Johnson at Snyder's Bluff. Rosencranz is reinforcing Grant, and Bragg doing the same for Johnston.

Later from Galveston.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Houston "Telegraph" dated June 8th, 4 P. M., says:

"A British sloop-of-war outside, flag of truce boat just returned. Said vessel left New Orleans four days ago, fully confirms the recent glorious news from Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The armies of Banks and Grant severely cut up, slaughter tremendous. Gen. Wallace killed, body in New Orleans. Gen. Sherman dangerously wounded.

All aliens have been ordered to leave New Orleans. Six Confederate gunboats have run out from Mobile, and raised the blockade. The Neptune, which lately ran into Mobile harbor, is an ironclad, and mounts twelve guns Lincoln's Cabinet has met all claims made by the British Government, for the seizure of the Peterhoff—Thousands of deserters are coming in from Grant's army. AMICUS.

Later from Arkansas and Missouri.

Gen. Marmaduke captured Cape Giradeau, Franklin and Ironton, and took everything he wanted—588 horses among the rest. His captures have arrived at Little Rock.

Col. McConnell, (formerly the upstart tyrant of St. Louis,) and Col. Libby with their men, were captured and paroled on the field. McConnell is wounded in the left shoulder.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson has sent 24 Yankee prisoners into Little Rock.

Gov. Thos. Reynolds, of Missouri, is making his headquarters at Camden.

Jim Porter, Jr., is said to be coming through from Missouri, with 1700 men. Col. Stribling is working forward to meet him

Maj. Boudenot and Stande Watie are rallying the Cherokees at Fort Smith.

General Holmes is still in command over General Price.

☞ The Telegraph says "the officers elect of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas for the ensuing year, are W P. Brittain, of Rusk, Grand Master; J. D Giddings of Brenham, D. G. M; R M. Figin, of Austin, G. S. W.; R Douglas of Crockett, G. J W.; J A Lawrence, of Palestine, G. T.; Geo. Bringhurst, of Houston, G. Secretary. The installation will take place in Perkins' Hall Thursday evening June 11th. Hon Horace Cone will deliver an oration on that occasion.

☞ The Hon M. D K. Taylor, declines being a candidate for Lieut Governor.

IMPRESSMENT APPRAISERS—W. R. D. Ward has been appointed Appraiser of the State of Texas, under the Impressment Act, by the Secretary of War; Richard Nugent for La., and Wm. C. Bevery for Arkansas.

A letter from Port Royal states that the number of freed slaves in that Department is 17,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.
Gen H. E. McCULLOCH, of Guadalupe County.
Col ED. CLARK, of Travis County.
Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Capt. M. H. BOWERS.

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)

GEO. W. GLASCOCK, of Travis.

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

TO PLANTERS, &c.—Threshing and Reaping Machines repaired; also, Grist and Saw mills, Steam Engines and Boilers, with dispatch, at Todd's Gunsmith shop, by ANDERSON & SIMPSON.

WANTED—Bacon, Flour, Beans, Vinegar, Candles and Soap, for the use of the Frontier regiment, for which I will pay the market price on delivery at Austin City.

CHAS. T. FREEMAN,
ma7-1m. Capt. & C. S. Mnt'd R. T. S. T.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration were granted the undersigned on the Estate of S. L. Leonard, deceased, by the Probate Court of Travis county, at its April Term, 1863 All persons having claims on said Estate are hereby notified to present the same duly proven within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment. N. S. RECTOR Administrator.
Webberville, May 15, 1863—4w-1-a-w

A Substitute Wanted.

A PRIVATE belonging to Cook's Regiment Artillery, at Galveston, wishes to get a substitute. A good price will be paid in No. 1 acclimated Spanish mares, or currency. Apply at this office.—
June 6—tw 3t & w 1t

Wanted to Contract.

The undersigned wishes to contract with some responsible party to run the Express three times a week, from Grimes's, (14 miles on the Brenham road) to Austin, leaving the former place at about 10½ A. M., and arriving at Austin at 3½ to 4 P. M., the following morning. D. RICHARDSON.
Austin, June 9th, 1863.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ We are authorized to announce J LEWIS KING as a candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, to represent Travis county.

MANY VOTERS

☞ The News and Telegraph are both urging the appointment, by counties, of redeeming agencies in Houston for their county scrip This we expect would conflict with the object many counties had in view, in issuing their irresponsible shinplasters, which we have always regarded as of less actual value than individual change notes. While such agencies would be a great convenience, and we for one, would be glad to see them established, we believe it would be a much more effectual plan to get rid of much of this currency, if all business men were to decline receiving any county scrip of a larger denomination than 50 cents Several counties have issued thousands of dollars in denominations of ones, threes and fives, and some even of tens, the object of which must be at once obvious We are frequently receiving by letter, bills of these denominations, mutilated and dirty, which we cannot get rid of, and in some instances when we have sent them back to those counties which issued them, to be exchanged for other bills, no notice has been taken of our letters The trouble of returning these bills and writing about them is often worth more than the bills amount to, and we therefore have to make a choice of evils and pocket the loss.

There are now sufficient one dollar Confederate bills and State Treasury warrants in circulation to supply all the change wanted, and the remedy is in our own hands If the counties which issued their scrip did it as a matter of necessity, they will be glad to get it all back as soon as possible, but if it was issued from another motive, the sooner it is out of circulation the better, as we have no guarantee that the next county court will not repudiate the acts of their predecessors as being illegal, and then *who is to pay?* Repudiation will be the cry throughout the country Let us take time by the forelock, and get rid of the evil by degress, in refusing to receive any county scrip of a larger denomination than 50 cents. It will produce some temporary inconvenience, as those who hold larger bills will have to get rid of them probably at a small sacrifice, but if this plan were generally adopted, they would soon go out of circulation altogether In no State in the Confederacy, is our currency so much depreciated as in Texas, and we believe much of it is owing to the immense issue of county scrip, which has tended to swell our redundant circulation far beyond the necessities of the people, and thus render it almost valueless, or in other words raise the prices of every thing to fabulous rates.

☞ Mr. L. K. Preston, one of the proprietors of the Galveston "News," writes that paper that on his whole journey to and from Shreveport, which place he has recently visited, he saw very little cotton, but that the fields on every side were almost exclusively of corn and cereals of the most luxuriant growth. He very seldom saw any cotton at all. This, we think, speaks well for the patriotism of our fellow-citizens of Eastern Texas.

The Y. Y. Herald, alluding to the death of Gen. Jackson, says:

"He resembled Napoleon in his early career more than any other General of modern times. The Confederate victory at Chancellorville was dearly bought. Gen. Jackson was a favorite in the rebel army, and was popular even in our own."

The Herald gives a lengthy sketch of his military career."

The Washington Chronicle says:

"While only too glad to be rid in any way of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy for so brave a man. May God throw these virtues into the scale against the sins of the secessionist advocate of that national crime."

☞ The spring term of the District Court of Travis county, convened its session at the courthouse, on Monday the 8th inst. Present, Hon A. S. Walker, Judge of the 17th Judicial District, presiding; R. McCright, District Attorney. The Grand Jury was empannelled on the first day of the session, and proceeded immediately to business—John H. Pope, foreman.

The criminal docket was peremptorily called on Tuesday, and most of the causes continued by operation of law, because of the absence of many of the defendants and witnesses in the army.

The civil docket will not be peremptorily called, and only such cases will be tried, in which parties mutually consent to try.

There have been a few recreant sons of the South found assisting in murdering and plundering the land of their nativity. Stanley, of North Carolina, Farragut, of Lousiana Hamilton, of Texas, (Jack has worked in the distance); Dupont, of South Carolina, and here is another one of the same school. A Richmond paper has the following paragraph:

"Among the Yankee officers taken in Virginia, is Brigadier General Hays, who was born in Richmond His present place of confinement is just in rear of the residence formerly occupied by his mother, and in sight of it"

☞ Col. Forshey writing to the "News" from Alexandria, under date of May 24th, says: "Over the whole Confederacy I have found one immeasurable cornfield, and grainfield, and I believe that before another month is closed the vast armies that now so menacingly press us along the great valley of the Mississippi, will be routed and put to ignominious flight, leaving us to the reaping of the great harvest that awaits the granaries of the husbandman"

☞ The LaGrange True Issue says Judge Munger has just returned from Brownsville, after an absence of about a month. He reports goods in abundance in that market, and on the decline. Cotton is also on the decline, the latest sales reported being at 25 cts He reports also that nearly everywhere west, between this and the Rio Grande, rains have fallen in abundance, and consequently the corn, grass, &c., are in excellent growing condition.

☞ The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Texas, commenced its twenty-seventh Grand Annual Communication in Houston, on Monday last. Among the members present the "Telegraph" notices Sam. Mather, G. M., W. P. Brittain, D. G. M., Dr. Lawrence, G. T., Judge Wm. Taylor, P. G. M, Col. A. Neil, P. G M., Dr. G. M. Patrick, P. G. M., and many other leading men and Masons in the State.

☞ The Galveston Bulletin of the 5th says General Magruder has ordered that no vessel of any description will be permitted to pass out of any harbor on this coast without the consent and permit, in the Eastern Sub-District, of the Commanding Officer thereof, and in the Western Sub-District, of the Commanding Officer or one of the officers in command on the coast. Such permits will in no case be granted to any vessel under forty tons burthen

The Confederate Senate lately confirmed as generals, Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and G. T. Beauregard; as major-generals, Jubal A. Early and Isaac Trimble; as brigadier-generals, William Smith (ex-governor), and Prince Camilous Polignac.

The Fall of Jackson.

The "Telegraph" copies the following from the "Memphis Appeal Extra" dated May 18th:

Early on Thursday morning last the Federal army in strong force was reported within two miles of Jackson, and about 9 o'clock, the whole town was aroused by the booming of cannon. Very soon all became bustle and confusion Wagons and drays were in great request, The departing railroad trains were crowded to overflowing, and yet there were not accommodations for half of those who wished to escape the clutches of the Yankees

Fortunately, most of the Government property and stores had been removed in advance, and much of what was left was thrown into the streets, and appropriated by the retiring soldiers or other persons who choose to encumber themselves with the cast off property

But a feeble resistance was made by our small force, who were sent out to hold them in check No serious engagement was intended or expected, and about twelve o'clock our troops commenced filing through the streets, taking the road to Canton. We had a few cannon, some ten or twelve, in position in the rifle pits manned, however, by raw troops, which served a very good purpose in staying the progress of the enemy, who did not enter the town until about half past two o'clock in the evening. A Georgia and South Carolina regiment, we learn, were the only infantry engaged. We heard from stragglers that they suffered pretty severely, though as yet we have been unable to gather any particulars of our loss either killed or wounded.

Our troops retired through the city in perfect order, in high spirits and with a defiant step — They will yet give the Yankees a sample of their prowess when they shall meet them in anything like equal force Gens Gregg and Walker were in command. Gen. Johnston arrived the evening before, too late to be of any service in an effort to hold the place Had he, with his reinforcements, got down forty-eight hours sooner, Jackson might have been saved from invasion and pillage

Let us hope he may yet be instrumental in saving Vicksburg from a similar fate

Through a despatch received last night from Jackson we are put in possession of of the depredations and robberies committed upon the people of that unfortunate place.

On Main street, says the dispatch, Pott's building and Green's banking house were burned. Green's loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. We presume this includes the loss of his cotton factory, which was destroyed. The Confederate House and all buildings in front of it are burned, together with the Penitentiary and all machine shops in the city. Every store but two were gutted and houses were robbed indiscriminately The Baptist printing office was saved by a Federal guard being placed around it. The Mississippian office was gutted, the presses being broken to pieces and the type thrown into the street.

The material of the Appeal office left behind was not disturbed, except the large safe, which was blown to atoms Fortunately we had removed the contents, and the Yankees did not rob us of much in its destruction

The same dispatch informs us that Grant's army had gone to Vicksburg. A fight was reported as having occurred at Big Black on Friday and Saturday. Reports are conflicting, though the last day's engagement is represented as being unfavorable to our side Before going to press we may be put in possession of later telegraphic accounts

We learn verbally, that Gen Johnston with his little command, left Calhoun station yesterday morning, with the view of effecting a junction with General Pemberton on the Big Black. Gen. Maxey, with his brigade, was expected in Jackson yesterday evening

We are informed that a temporary bridge has been constructed across Pearl river, and that troops passing down the road commenced crossing over yesterday.

☞ The Galveston "News" publishes the following cure for swinney in horses or mules, which has cured cases of long standing, and is very simple in its application—Take the yolks of two eggs, stir in fine table salt until it becomes thick like batter; then apply it to the affected portion of the shoulders, by rubbing it on night and morning, for nine days. Two eggs must be used at each rubbing. By that time the animal will cease to limp and in course of time the swinneyed shoulder will fill to its proper size. This remedy costs but little trouble, gives the animal no pain, and requires no expense, as every farmer has eggs and salt.

☞ Col. A. M. Gentry, President of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, has been solicited by a number of citizens in Cherokee county, to run for Lieut. Governor. We have not learned whether Col. Gentry will consent to become a candidate or not.

The postage bill, in Confederate Congress, provides that the postage on newspapers shall be for every paper not weighing over three ounces, one cent, and for every additional ounce, half a cent; exchanges are free.

SOUTHERN LAND.

DEDICATED TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE ILLUST T. J. (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Mary L. Wilson.

On thy crimson battle-field
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
The victor's brand thy children wield,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
Backward flies the baffled foe—
In Vicksburg's front he learned to know
And dread a Freeman's fatal blow,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!

Proudly may thy forehead shine—
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
A diadem of stars is thine,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
Dread of foemen, Jackson, see,
A deathless form from blemish free,
Bright as the sword he drew for thee,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!

Would I could name thy leading braves,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
E'en those who sleep in martyrs' graves,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
But, lo! the thronging heroes come,
With gleaming blade and blood dyed plume—
'Tis wealth that makes thy minstrel dumb,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!

For every tear thy daughters shed,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
Thy foes shall miss a minion dead,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
For vengeance on the brutal throng,
We draw the sword, we raise the song,
For this we pray, for this we long,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!

What craven tongue dares whisper peace?
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
What voice would bid the war storm cease?
Southernland, Dear Southernland!
Bid mercy from thy bafflers fly—
Be deaf to every suppliant cry—
'Til crushed beneath thy feet they lie,
Southernland, Dear Southernland!

MARTINEZ, Bexar Co, June 5th, 1863.

Judge Brien, of Nashville, in a charge to G and Jury (all Yankee) said:

"We, of the city of Nashville, are absolutely c ed with the presence of a negro population, w we find it impossible to control. Nashvill made the general rendezvous for all the runa negroes in this and some of the adjoining St They thrust themselves into the houses of our ians and defy the owners to oust them. T pilfer, they steal, they scruple at nothing; they spect nobody; they regard no law, human divine. Some of them are engaged in hospi but they are so numerous that this is only a j tional part. They promenade our streets; t crowd our side-walks; tread our alleys; they our houses, cellars, garrets. They are too lazy work; too ignorant to distinguish between lib and license; too shameful to respect common cency, and too degraded to observe the ordin rules of morality. The men are thieves and b lars, the women prostitutes and vagrants Th is scarcely a stable, a hog-pen or a hen-roost does not bear the impress of a long heel and lessness instep. These negroes are a curse to army, a cancer to society, a blight upon home morality, and decency, and a leach upon the G ernment."

All the boats belonging to Commodore Port fleet, are now above Natchez. The enemy is dently expecting trouble near Vicksburg an calling together all his boats Heavy firing heard all day Sunday above, below and west Natchez. Pemberton has made a speech to troops in which he says, "You have heard th was incompetent and a traitor that it was my tention to sell Vicksburg, follow me, and will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksbu When the last pound of beef and bacon and fl the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog horse and dog shall be consumed, and the last shall perish in the trenches, then and only t will I sell Vicksburg."

This was received with unbounded applau and enthusiasm by the entire command. Gene Pemberton has not been arrested, as was report

A private letter from New York, dated Ma 10th, says: "The general desire for peace her certainly not less than it can be with you I co tell you many astonishing facts, but I must be lent, for talking or writing one's sentiments in opposition to the Government is death A cent infamous law forbids, by a fine of $10,00 seven years imprisonment the sending or rec ing a letter South. Has history ever recor such proceedings?—*Charleston Mercury.*

A NEW IDEA—*Cotton Cards.*—We are inform that there is a farmer in Washington county, w spins his cotton filling without the aid of ca The process is simple. He goes to the gin ho or lint room, puts the light flakes of cotton gi into a basket, not packed, carries it to the s ning wheel, and the thread is made with rapid With a little practice, more thread can be m in a day, than with the aid of cotton cards. Kerseys are desired to be made, put one half the gin with the seed cotton, and it will be thre into the lint room nicely mixed. The same cess as above will give him the filling he des Will our farmers practice upon the important thrown out.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

A military friend waggishly remarked at bre fast yesterday morning, speaking of the high p of substitutes, "It's the first time in my li ever knew white men to sell for more than gers."

THE TRI-WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. NO. 106.

LATEST NEWS!

Y OUR OWN EXPRESS!

ONE DAY IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Our Express arrived this morning at 8½ lock, with the Houston papers of yesterday. Telegraph is in receipt of dates from Alexandria, the 8th inst., by Pony Express, but we can find later news of any great importance, beyond full firmation of all we have published previously in ation to the slaughter at Vicksburg, which must e been larger than at first reported.

The latest dates from there, are to the 30th ult., en Grant was said to have received large reinements, and says he will starve Vicksburg out. m this it would appear, the city is still besieged, the fighting there is not yet ended. There has n some more fighting in Arkansas but we have general engagement to record, nor indeed any important events, such as we expected to re- e this morning.

We copy the following dispatches from the ews"

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Indianapolis on 20th was largely attended D W Voorhies, sident A good deal of excitement prevailed ring the day forty or fifty arrests were made carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jeff vis, &c. Speeches, principally in opposition to war measures of the Administration, were de. At 3 p m resolutions were introduced hurriedly passed amid great confusion, after ich the meeting adjourned. The Central trains ving the city at night, the excurtionists com nced firing on soldiers. Home military authori s stopped the trains and searched the passen s. About 500 revolvers were taken and numer arrests made

SHELBYVILLE, May 20.—Vallandigham has been eived in our lines and is now a prisoner in a pri house in this city He intends going to Vir ia in a day or two, but is undecided as to what ut. His health is excellent and his spirits not ressed and full of animation and energy

e comes upon compulsion into the Confederate s and is received as a citizen of Ohio and the ted States, as an exile banished from his country no offence except his love of constitutional liber nd the true principles of the Government out d by the despotism of the Lincoln Administra , which forcibly denied him protection in the ed States, and is obliged to seek it in the Con rate States.

he Syracuse *Courier* says that Mr. Vallandigham become a lunatic

he "Telegraph" has dispatches, by Pony Express Beaumont, dated Alexandria the 8th inst., from ch we condense as follows:

A letter from Gen Morgan at Monticillo says — ve met the enemy, ten thousand strong, the cav under Wolford, infantry under Carter, and have ulsed them with heavy loss. They retreated ss the Cumberland, leaving their baggage, camp page, &c, in my hands. They lost 800 drowned le crossing the river. *I am on the field burying l Yankees.* My loss is light considering the two s engagement."

ater European news says the London Times ex ates largely on the consequences of the capture Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A New York letter he London Herald says the Federal Government xpending ten millions for the transportation of 00 Irishmen to the United States, and the Lon correspondent of the N. Y. Times says 15,000 hmen left Liverpool for the United States the 1st k in April. The news sent to Europe by the kees is said to be encouraging to the Yankees e, in regard to the progress of Banks. Pope Pius reported dying, and the succession was already g discussed warmly. Cardinal Wiseman is said e the favorite. Dr. Peters who killed Gen. Van n publishes a card discarding his faithless part-

he editor of the Jackson Mississippian of the inst., has conversed with a gentleman who left ksburg by leave of Gen. Grant to bring away wife of Col. D. K. Hortley, who had been nded at Port Hudson He left the vicinity of ksburg on the 30th ult, and reports that the my admit a loss of 20,000 on Friday, the 22d, first day of the attack. The day before we k two of their gunboats. Thirty one East Ten- eeans deserted to the enemy and reported our at only 1000 up to that time, The enemy's is reported to be from 50 to 400 every day by sharp shooters A story is told about a one- d Confederate killing Yankees a thousand ds—in one instance killing two Yankee sap- s at one shot, Grant speaks disparagingly of nston, saying he will certainly whip him rant is said to have received large reinforcements the fall of Snyder's Bluff. He says he will ve Vicksburg into submission in ten days, but is known to be an idle boast. The stench of the Yankees extended six miles. Pemberton sent g of truce demanding that he should bury the . Grant consented. The Federals were so con nt of taking Vicksburg at once that they invited ladies into Vicksburg to see their friends, as they e all to be sent North. Grant at first demanded rrender and gave three days to consider. Pem on replied he did not want three minutes and ted Grant to open as soon as he pleased.

(For additional News see Second Page.)

Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA,
HOUSTON, June 4, 1863.

To His Excellency, F. R. Lubbock Gov of Texas —GOVERNOR —When I arrived in Texas, about the last of November, 1862, I found her islands and portions of her coast, in the possession of the enemy, and her territory threatened on all sides

The Divine Ruler has vouchsafed success to our efforts, to drive the foe from our soil, and at this moment every island and all the passes on the coast are in our possession. Texas, throughout the expanse of her vast territory, is still free from the presence of a foreign enemy

It is my most earnest desire to meet our foes beyond the confines of this State; even at sea, if it were possible, in order to preserve her from the devastating effects of war It must be obvious, however, even to those who reflect least, that this can be effected only by great and timely prepara tion, involving a vast expense, both of money and labor.

Since these favorable results which were the immediate consequences of the battles of Galves- ton and Sabine Pass, and other smaller, but bril- liant affairs on the coast, the people seem to have lost all apprehension of the future, and to have been living in a state of fancied security, entirely inconsistent with the magnitude of the preparations of the enemy for renewed attacks, and it be- comes my duty to point out plainly to your Excel- lency, and through you to them, the imminence of the danger which threatens them, and to urge all to unite with me, generously and cordially, in the prompt execution of the plans devised for their protection and security.

Late events in a neighboring sister State demon strate plainly the objects of the enemy which are to open the navigation of the Mississippi, and to push their light draught gun boats into every nav- igable bay and bayou of Louisiana and Texas, lib- erate the negroes, to lay waste the country, de- stroying not only crops, but farming utensils, to slay or imprison the men, and to subject our wo- men to every species of insult and brutality.

If there be any so timid or ignoble as to hope to escape by submitting to the disgrace of taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of our dead- ly oppressors, the examples in Louisiana prove that their property cannot be secured even by the loss of their honor. There the cravens who took the oath of allegiance to the abolitionists were rewarded by the assurance that they would not be believed, unless they proved their sincerity by going into the Federal ranks and serving against us, whilst the emancipation proclamation was en- forced against them as against all others, and both their negroes and their honor were forfeited forever I do not know and can scarcely believe that there are such base men in Texas, but I proclaim to all, that we can hope to preserve our liberties and save our property only by fair "stand- up" fighting, and that if our enemies are brave enough to overcome us, which my coolest judg- ment tells me can never be the case, they will visit with contempt and despoil without mercy the coward who shrunk from the conflict, while they will respect, as alone worthy of their confidence, the brave men who courted every danger and were proud of every sacrifice in defence of rights, that the same northern men would have defended to the last on their own soil, were such a crusade made against them as they, under the dictation of a despotic and fanatic administration, are making against us.

But to fight successfully, troops must be provi- ded and organized in time, important passes and positions must be fortified with skill, and the soldiers must be well disciplined and well drilled.

I found, on assuming command here that 5,000 of the State militia had been called out by your Excellency, in accordance with a requsition for that number, from my predecessor, Brig Gen. Hebert. In co operation with your Excellency, these troops were organized and made ready for service, when the favorable results of my opera- tions on the coast afforded me the gratification of dispensing with their services, and sending them to their homes to pitch the crops, which have proved so unusually productive, and which may now be considered as made. In the meantime, the enemy has made some progress in his vast designs, and I consider the State of Texas as more critically situated, and, indeed, far more ex- posed to danger, than she has been at any time since the commencement of the war. Should the Mississippi be opened, as already stated, the State will be attacked by water as well as by land, and, in the latter case, from more than one direc- tion.—Should he fail in his designs on the river, still his attention will be turned to Texas, as affording the only employment for his large army, and the ocean fleet that will then be at his dis- posal for operations in the Gulf.

With the blessing of God we have ample means, and, I think ample time to defeat him, if we make use of them with energy and without delay. To this end, I have the honor to request, that your Excellency will call out the State militia to the number of 10.000 men, to be organized as in- fantry into companies and regiments, in accor- dance with the laws of the Confederate Congress, except such as will present themselves as cavalry well mounted, and well armed, horses and arms to be subject to inspection by Confederate officers, and when passed upon favorably, to be received as cavalry, and organized separately, those troops to be assembled at convenient depots; the cavalry depots being separate and distict from those of the infantry, and the cavalry regiments to be drilled both as infantry and cavalry, the forces thus raised to be kept in the service six months, un- less sooner discharged.

It is not the intention to keep the troops from their homes, unless absolutely necessary, which at present, is not anticipated; but to organize and prepare them for service, so that they may be ready whenever the emergency should arrive

I take the occasion also to inform your Excel lency that Congress has passed a law autho zing military commanders to impress property, includ slave labor, for the public service Impressment, when necessary, is therefore the law of the land

I am fully aware that citizens who have been the most patriotic have heretofore borne a greater portion of the burden of furnishing labor than properly belongs to them, There are many rea- sons for this The most selfish keep their slaves at home, and of those who furnish them the most importunate for their return, will sometimes suc- ceed in recovering their slaves in consequence of the change of officers and agents necessarily inci- dent to military life

At least fifteen hundred slaves are necessary at this moment to work on the fortifications on the coast I earnestly desire to be spared the painful necessity of using the power which the law of impressment gives me, and I am confi- dent that I will not have to apply it in the majority of cases, nevertheless, I will execute it with firmness, when necessary, and will give credit to the patriotic for the sacrifices they have made, whilst the public interest will be protected by calling more largely upon those who have been dilatory, or who have omitted entirely to con- tribute their quota to the public defence

A mere inspection of this map should satisfy any holder of slave property that these defences are absolutely necessary to its security.

Your Excellency, in company with myself, has recently visited and inspected the fortifications, the Harriet Lane and the inland fleet, and could not but have felt the greater sense of security after witnessing the effect of the fire of our guns upon the channels of approach and after an examina tion of the strongest and most skillfully con- structed earthworks that are to be found in any country Much has been done, but more remains to be done I have made your Excellency the above plain and frank statement of facts, that they may be communicated to the people of Texas through the highest official authority in the State. I have devoted myself solely and exclusively to their interest since my arrival here, and shall fol- low the path of duty to the end, wherever it may lead, combating the difficulties of my position with energy and fidelity, and alleviating, as far as in my power, the sufferings of all, and injuring none

In conclusion, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I have made arrangements to fur nish the facilities of the Government in conscripts and conscript teams to those good men and patri- otic associations who have undertaken the dis- bursement of the money so liberally appropriated by the last Legislature for the benefit of the suffer- ing families of our absent soldiers, and to assure your Excellency that the patriotism, zeal and in- telligence which have marked your co operation with the Confederate commanders in this District, are fully appreciated by them and the Govern- ment, and have contributed greatly to the success of their efforts to rescue the District of Texas from the presence of the enemy, and to maintain it to this moment free and defiant.

For these great services rendered by yourself and the patriotic and able men who control the military resources of the State of Texas, I beg leave to tender my cordial thanks and public ac- knowledgments.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B MAGRUDER,
Maj Gen. Com'd'g.

STATE OF TEXAS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Austin, June 4th, 1863.

General.—I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, making a requisition upon the Governor of the State of Texas, for ten thousand troops to defend the State.

Recognizing, as he does, in their full force, the reasons adduced by you for this necessity, I am directed to state that the Governor promptly and cordially responds affirmatively to it.

While the military law of the State presents to the Governor no alternative, but requires that, "upon a call upon the Governor by the General commanding this Department, the Governor shall, by proclamation oder into camp for any one or more brigades, a sufficient number of troops to fill such requisition," yet his sense of the imminence of the danger, and his approval of the call, will be manifested by his energetic action and the alacrity with which the troops will rendezvous at the vari ous camps in the several brigades.

As the Legislature of the State omitted to make provisions for the regulation of slave labor for military and other purposes, by impressement, the Governor is gratified to learn that the Congress of the Confederate States has attempted to remedy the evil, and in common with every other slaveholder of this State, he looks to you with confidence that you will exercise a rigid suveillance over the Bureau to which you entrust this duty of the impressment of slave labor, causing regular and pro rata details to be made, that the injustice heretofore operating upon a patriotic few will be speedily removed and the burden extended by an equitable apportionment over the entire body of slaveholders.

Should the Governor's co operation in the fur- therance or accomplishment of this most desirable object be deemed necessary or expedient, it will be cheerfully rendered.

For your generous offers to furnish facilities in conscripts and conscript teams, to enable the patriotic associations throughout the State proper- ly and efficiently to discharge the great and res- ponsible duty of procuring and distributing the needful articles to alleviate and remove the suffer- ings of the familes of our absent soldiers, the Governor instructs me in their name, and in be- half of every worthy Texian, to return you his sincere thanks.

Fully appreciating your kindness the Governor tenders, in behalf of the gentlemen controlling the military resources of the State, their acknowl- edgment, and I am directed to assure the Major General commanding, that so long as he continues Governor of Texas, all the resources of the State will be held subject to the Confederate Command- er, for its successful defense, and consequently to the benefit of the entire Confederacy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. Y. DASHIEL,
Adjutant and Inspector General,

To Maj Gen. J BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, com- manding District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, Headquarters, Houston, Texas.

PROCLAMATION.

Men of Texas the Major General Commanding this Military District has called upon the Gov- ernor of Texas for ten thousand troops, "to pre- serve Texas throughout the broad expanse of her vast territory *free* from the presence of a foreign enemy"

In obedience to the military law of the State, which requires, "Upon a call upon the Governor of this State by the General Commanding this Department, the Governor shall, by proclamation, order into camp for any one or more brigades a sufficient number of troops to fill such re- quisition;" and to save the noble people of Texas from the merciless atrocities which signalize the inveterate rage and malignant vengenance of our Abolition foe

That the shrill wail of our women, the agoni- zing cry of our children shall not be heard in our land; that our homes shall not be given to the torch of the incendiary, nor our negroes to the Yankee thief, that our old men and women shall not be cast into foul and fetid prisons, which is the doom visited upon all, the greatest and the best, the gentlest and the most helpless, that come within the fatal grasp of that "foreign enemy," known infamously to us through his energies, in- stincts and vices, as a thorough savage; that the disastrous fate of our coterminous and sister State Louisiana, may prove a "*Beacon*"—I invoke you, men of Texas by every tie of family and of country, to rally to its standard.

Your Governor, in your name, has promised that this call will be filled with alacrity. This pledge must be redeemed—it will be!

Done at Austin this 8th day of June, 1863.
F R LUBBOCK, Governor
and Commander in-Chief of the State Troops.

Obituary.

DIED, of phneumonia, Feb'y —, 1863, at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, Sergeant GEO. W STANLEY, (of this county) Co. "G," 6th Texas Infantry, aged 23 years.

Thus has passed away one of the best of young men in the very bloom of life—one who was be- loved and respected by all who knew him, particu- larly by his fellow-soldiers. He was a faithful and devoted friend a brave and gallant soldier. In the battle at Arkansas Post, George distin- guished himself by his brave and daring conduct during the very hottest of the battle, yes, he fought nobly, but with the balance of his fellow comrades, he became a prisoner of war in the hands of *demons*, who took from him his blankets and clothing, thus leaving him to suffer in the cold. Yet we have one pleasing reflection, that notwithstanding his sufferings and death, in a *mis- erable Yankee prison*, on earth, he is transferred to a place of eternal rest, where he lives in peace.

D. M W, 6th Texas.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Governor,

Gen. T. J. CHAMBERS, of Chambers County.

Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH, of Guadalupe County.

Col. ED. CLARK, of Travis County.

Hon. PENDLETON MURRAH, of Harrison County.

For the Legislature, (Travis County,)

Capt. M. H. BOWERS.

J. LEWIS KING of Travis County

For Floater, (Travis & Williamson,)

GEO. W. GLASSCOOK, of Travis

For Judge of the 2d Judicial District,

Col. B. F. CARTER, of Travis County.

TO PLANTERS, &c.—Threshing and Reaping Ma- chines repaired; also, Grist and Saw mills, Steam Engines and Boilers, with dispatch, at Reddis Gun- smith shop, by ANDERSON & SIMPSON.

Wanted to Contract.

The undersigned wishes to contract with some responsible party to run the Express three times a week, from Griffith's, (44 miles on the Brenham road) to Austin, leaving the former place at about 10½ P. M, and arriving at Austin at 5 o'clock A. M. the following morning. D. RICHARDSON.

Austin, June 9th, 1863.

The Tri-Weekly Gazette.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

BY D. RICHARDSON.

TERMS:—Subscription, $10 per annum, payable in advance No subscriptions received from the country for less than three months.

Advertising 50 cents per line for each insertion, and no advertisement inserted for less than $2. All transient advertising must be paid in advance. Announcements of candidates, $10 per month.

☞ Advertisements must be sent in not later than 3 P. M. on the day before publication to insure insertion.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. P W. KITRELL, of Polk county, as a candidate for Lieut. Governor.

☞ We have published the correspondence between Gen. Magruder and Gov Lubbock in full, as the subject is one of too great importance to be withheld from our readers; and in order that the necessity of calling out 10,000 of the militia, should be properly appreciated and cheerfully responded to we refer our readers to the letter of Gen. Magruder which will be found in another column. It sets forth, more fully than we can do, the dangers which threaten us, and the immediate necessity for a general organization of all the forces the State can command. We hope this time there will be no occasion for a draft.

From Arkansas.

Carter's Command again in Motion—Heavy Skirmishing near Taylor's Creek—Desperate Charge—5th Kansas Jayhawkers Routed and put to flight.

2D COLUMN MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Near Wittsburg, Ark., May 15, 1863.

EDS. NEWS:—On the morning of the 10th inst. this column was comfortably camped on the west side of Conley's ridge with the fond hope of resting a few days preparatory to another raid, but not so—On the evening of that day information was received *that the enemy, 2,000 strong, were marching up the* ridge this side of the L'Anguille, burning and destroying every thing as they came. The command was immediately put in motion and about 10 o'clock A. M of the 11th our advance came in contact with the advance of the enemy near Taylor's Creek. A heavy skirmish immediately ensued, the enemy falling back to the bridge. Soon after it was known that the larger portion of the enemy's force was approaching in our rear on the Madison road. Col. Carter, with his usual promptness and decision, left Col. Green with his brigade of brave Missourians and one section of Bragg's battery to take care of those at the bridge, and marched back on the Madison road with the rest of his Texas Brigade. After a quick march of 10 miles, our advance came on the enemy a little before sundown, ambushed near Mallory's farm. The 18th Texas, Col. Watson, fought them desperately for half an hour, when they were called off, and two squadrons of the 21st Texas, led by Capt. M. M. Kinney, were ordered to charge them. Off they went with a yell, making one of the most desperate charges on record. The enemy had greatly the advantage in position, a portion of them being dismounted and secreted behind logs, stumps, trees, &c., but they could not stand the double barrels and six-shooters of the Texas boys.

In twenty minutes after the charge commenced, the enemy, who proved to be the 5th Kansas Jayhawkers and part of the 4th Illinois, 900 strong, under the notorious Kansas Walker, were in full flight. After following them about a mile it became so dark that the troops were called off, and rested on their arms until near daybreak. News had arrived in the mean time from Col. Green that the enemy in that quarter had been repulsed and driven to the swamp near Seyborne's bridge, on L'Anguille. About daylight pursuit was made, but it was soon ascertained by our scouts that the enemy had swam the river at Hodges' Ferry and made their escape; perhaps it was best for us, for neither men nor horses were in a condition, after so much hard work in Missouri, to follow a fleeing enemy.

This was by far the bloodiest fight, considering the short length of time it lasted and the number of men engaged, that the brigade has ever had. Our loss was one killed, five officers and thirteen men wounded; many of their wounded were taken off in a wagon. Owing to the broken and uneven ground on either side of the road, not more than 400 of our men were engaged with the *enemy at any time. The loss of so many of our* best men and officers has caused much sorrow throughout the whole brigade.

This morning the column was moved to this vicinity, where there is plenty of forage and will rest some days, unless the enemy should make their appearance again

The boys have been much amused of late by reading the Yankee accounts of our late raid into Missouri. I assure you I have not seen in either Cape Girardeau or St. Louis papers one single truth relative to said raid, but the most infamous lies that it is possible for man to conceive are published relative to the same.

The principal feature connected with the Missouri raid, as well as the battle of Mallory's Farm, which I have tried to state exactly as they occurred, will be attested by every officer who was present. Yours, &c., LEON.

Great Cry but little Wool.

Much has been said in the Southern journals *in regard to "Extortioners," but the sequel has, so far, shown that all the efforts and influence of the community to put a stop to this unpatriotic and ruinous imposition on the people and government have been of no avail. Why is this? We will answer this important question briefly. We have not handled the subject properly. We have not attacked the hydra in its most vital parts.—The many-headed serpent has been allowed to hiss and throw his poisonous venom in our midst with impunity, whilst we, like the charmed bird, have rushed into the vortex of destruction, and calmly allowed ourselves to be crushed within the folds of the reptile.—We have been warring against an invisible enemy. We have directed our weapons of destruction against ourselves while the enemy has smiled complacently and drawn from us his entire supplies. We have shown, thus far, bad generalship. To be brief, our efforts have been mainly directed against the *seller*, when they should have been entirely directed in opposition to the *purchaser*. So long as we will patronize the speculator by purchasing goods at extortionate prices, which can be, with very slight inconvenience, dispensed with, *we* are to all intents the cause of all the evils which are now not only crushing us, but ruining our prospects of success as a free and independent nation. To use a homely phrase, we have not "taken the bull by the horns."

The argument is plain. There would be no sales without *purchasers*. Let every one resolve to buy nothing unless as a matter of *absolute necessity*, and the "trade" will languish—a general collapse will be the consequence, and the Yankee speculators at Matamoros and Brownsville will be compelled to take the currency of the Confederacy at such rates as will cause it to circulate at a very slight discount.

There is scarcely a family in the country who could not, if they would resolve to do so, manage to dispense with nearly every thing in the way of additional apparel, save, perhaps, a hat, bonnet, or a pair of shoes, for the next twelve months. Let the ladies patch up their old garments—the gentlemen do the same. Let us *all* resolve to deprive ourselves of outside luxuries for the next six months, and we confidently predict that a change will be effected that will not only astonish the "extortioners," but even ourselves.

We hope the press generally will show up this subject in its proper light, and bring to bear a system of tactics that will not only insure success, but save the community millions. Let us practically apply the *only* remedy. Let there be less crying and more shearing, and the demons of extortion will receive their quietus. Will the *people do their duty? Will they make a slight sacrifice* to save themselves and their country? If so, the days of the "extortioner" will be numbered. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

☞ A Court of Inquiry, called upon to examine into charges made against Major W. H. Haynes, C. S. A., in Arkansas, reported as follows:

"And the court do therefore honorably acquit the said Major W. H. Haynes, Quartermaster and Chief of the Clothing Bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department, of all the charges and specifications made against him."

☞ The Arkadelphia (Ark.) War Times, says the powder mill at that place exploded lately, blowing up the building and partially injuring the *running gear of the machinery* and killing one negro.

The energetic officers in command of the mill say they will have it all right side up again in some eight or ten days.

Additional by our Express.

After the terrible slaughter on Friday, Gen. Grant issued an order for more ladders to be *made, and the assault to be renewed on Saturday* at 2 o'clock, but the men refused to be led again to the slaughter pen. The 20th Ohio sent up a petition to Gen McClernand and positively refused to participate again in the murderous work. Mr. Saunders heard frequent conversations between the Federals and Col Womack, chief of Grant's staff, who expressed the opinion that Vicksburg would not be taken in six months, if ever.

They imagine now that our force in Vicksburg is from seventy five to a hundred thousand men.—The entire *Federal loss around the entrenchments* at Vicksburg is estimated by them at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand. Gen. Grant sent into Pemberton to know why he fired railroad spikes and poisoned balls at them, the only answer Gen. P. made to the question was that the whole story was an infernal lie.

The pretext was set up to account for their tremendous losses

A Woodville (Miss.) dispatch dated June 4th says, Grierson with 1000 cavalry attacked Col. Logan with 400, and that Logan drove him back 6 miles capturing 35 and taking two pieces of artillery Our loss two killed and several wounded.

☞ The "News" publishes the following as *coming from a reliable gentleman;*

A tremendous fight took place at Port Hudson on the 27th. The Yankees were driven back with a loss of three thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman is since reported dead. Neil Dow, Chaplain and Nickerson wounded. Gen Payne killed.

The negroes, to use the language of an aid to Gen. Sherman, "were massacred" They held our outworks for two hours, but the 15th Connecticut and 26th New Hampshire caught the infection, and they continually broke and fled. They report the Richmond sunk, others say the Tennessee. This is their own version.

General Banks was not in the fight—all under the direction of Gen. Sherman. He was brought here (Rodney,) last night. Registered enemies apparently let alone for the present.

☞ Under the head of "The Grand Battle," the Telegraph says:

Rosencrans has sent reinforcements to Grant, and Bragg is reinforcing Johnston. Snyder's Bluff is up the Yazoo river, and from it to Vicksburg there is an excellent road, the distance between the two places being about 14 or 15 miles. The reinforcements which Grant receives from Rosencrans' army must be first sent to Memphis, and from that point shipped *down to the Yazoo, where, taking the road at* Snyder's Bluff, they can reach Grant's army Our reinforcements from Bragg must come on railroad by way of Chattanooga, and *cannot be had as quick* by that route as Grant will receive his by the Mississippi.

Pemberton has declared that he could hold Vicksburg against any force brought against him, and we have no fears, even if Grant should be speedily and greatly reinforced that anything could be accomplished against Vicksburg before Johnston is ready to take his position in the fight. Johnston had with him fresh troops, and whenever he is ready to make the attack upon Grant, the Federal General will be whipped.

It was understood that Sherman was with Grant when that General first invested Vicksburg, but since then, it seems, he with his division, went down to Port Hudson, he being in command when the attack was made on that place, and receiving his death in the assault. Our dispatches contain the information that beef had been driven into Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and more would be driven in immediately. There is nothing to be feared, so far as starving us out is concerned, and our confidence is not the least shaken in the capacity of both places to hold out.

☞ A gentleman just arrived in Houston who crossed the Mississippi last Monday week, states that our troops under Gens. Taylor and Walker have cut off all supplies from reaching Grant from this side of the river, as they have done heretofore.

The Mississippian of the 27th in an editorial says the loss of the enemy before Vicksburg up to that date, doubtless, greatly exceeded 30,000. Their loss in the first attack was put down at 20,000, and the editor confirms the previous report, that in the attack the next day their loss must have been equally great.

☞ A friend writes us from San Antonio, under date of the 11th, as follows:

We have just received reliable news of French movements in Mexico.

A Mexican force of 7000 men attacked the French near Puebla, with the object of forcing them to raise the seige, but were badly defeated. The city of Puebla, together with the entire army therein, numbering about 18 000, were then unconditionally surrendered. Gen. Ortega and staff are kept as prisoners within the limits of Puebla.

The remainder of the captured were paroled. The French are moving on Mexico.

Cotton has fallen to 20 cts. in Monterey and 22 cts. in Matamoros.

No goods of any importance reported for Texas. It will be a long time before we recover from the military prohibition orders, more particularly as many of our papers condemn their withdrawal and are intimating their being again issued

☞ Yesterday no Tri-Weekly or Weekly Telegraphs or Weekly News came through by mail. The only paper received from Houston was the Tri-Weekly News.

Later from the Rio Grande.

We are in receipt of the Brownsville Flag, of the 20th ult., but it contains nothing important in the way of news. Under the head of military matters, it publishes a number of changes that have taken place, and pays many elaborate compliments to officers leaving and arriving there, but we can find nothing that would be of any interest to any one except probably the gentlemen themselves.

Under the head of news, we find the two following items:

A large number of refugees have arrived in this city from New Orleans, having been driven out by Banks because they refused to take the oath of allegiance Among the number we are pleased to announce the name of Madame Beauregard, a kinswoman of our favorite General.

The Yankee Minister in England lately gave the British steamer Sequnor a pass protecting her in her passage to Matamoros We learn from a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, that the French have captured the Sequnor, as a prize, and have sent her to France. She was bringing arms and munitions to Mexico. The British may thank Mr. Adams for the loss of another of their steamers

Later still from Brownsville.

The Telegraph publishes the following interesting letter dated may 21st, containing later news than received by the Flag.

Since I last wrote you, the U. S. war steamer Brooklyn, *has been laying at the mouth of the Rio* Grande, picking up little cotton vessels running from Dixie, but has not had much luck so far, having *captured two with very little cotton, on board—one* vessel having only 17 bales. Night before last, however, three launches, with a small howitzer on each, went into Point Isabel and commenced firing upon the 10 or 12 C S troops stationed there There was a brig in the bay laden with goods from Havana, which our forces burned before leaving The enemy captured a small sloop and, putting some goods from shore on board, proceeded to leave; but when they were going out of the Pass, some of our forces fired upon them with Sharp's rifles. The enemy not *liking the proceeding, burned the sloop and left* as soon as possible. The launches are marauding up and down the Texas coast committing depredations, while the Brooklyn is lying in a *Mexican port.*

There has been for some days a French war steamer lying in port, and I heard, *only rumored*, in Matamoros yesterday, that the Frenchman had ordered the Brooklyn to release the little vessel with 17 bales of cotton, upon the ground that she was captured in a Mexican port, and the French had to protect the commerce of Mexico.

It is generally understood here that the French man-of-war above alluded to, is watching for the vessel that sailed from England with arms for Mexi*co, and to which the U S Minister, Mr Adams*, gave a safe conduct through the U. S. fleet. It is to be hoped she will be captured, with all the documents on board.

Commercial matters here are becoming distressing. There is no money on the Rio Grande. The rapidity with which cotton has fallen is wonderful. It may now be quoted at from 19 to 20 cents—a few sales possibly above, and some below. Merchants will not receive cotton and pay freight. I have no doubt cotton will, in two weeks, be sold for 15 cents. Persons who have bought at 30 cents or more are trying to sell at present rates, with a view of buying cheaper in a short time. Paying the freight on 800 ship loads of goods, and money sent away to purchase them, has drained every merchant's coffers, and money is worth from 5 to 7 per cent. per month.

☞ The Corpus Christi Ranchero learns from parties just in from the Rio Grande, that Capt Tom Rabb, stationed at the mouth of the river, captured one day last week, one hundred and fifty deserters. The circumstances, as reported, seem to be that the above number of renegades started for New Orleans from Matamoros. Upon taking water, near the Gulf, the vessel in which they were, floated near the Texas shore, where Capt. Rabb was waiting to receive them. Upon being spoken to by a twelve-pounder reported athwart the bow, the Captain hove to and discharged his freight into the bayonetted hands of Capt. Rabb and his watchful men. Up a limb, gentlemen deserters!

The Baylor Fund.

The following is the list of subscribers, in Austin, to the Fund for the benefit of Gov. Jno. R. Baylor's company of Guerrillas:

Mesdames S G Haynie $50, M J Raymond 50, W H D Carrington 50, J P Neal 50, F T Duffau 50, Jno Bremond sr 50, J [illegible] Steiner 50, Thos H Jones 50, Jno M Swisher 50, G W Glasscock [illegible] J F Crosby 25, E Bremond 25, A Gregg 20, Jno A Green 20, G[illegible] J Durham 20, Jno A Burlage 20, C H Randolph 10, T J Robe[illegible] 10, Eliza Crosby 10, J R McCall 10, J R Worrall 20, S T Sc[illegible] 10; Miss D Croxier 50, Mr S Loomes 10, Mr B A Shepherd [illegible] True Southerner 10; Mesdames J M Howard 5, P A Thomps[illegible] 5, W S Oldham 10, Geo F Flournoy 5, E H Barrett 5, Maj [illegible] 10, Maj Mechlin 10 Jno Bremond jr 5, Mary Morris 4, Farrar [illegible] Misses Kate Haynie 20, Mary Bremond 5, Madeline Bremond [illegible] Eccles 5, Laura Millican 2 50, Fannie Haynie 2 50, Lulu Hay[illegible] 7 25, Mr R A Davis 5, cash 2, Mas Von Rosenberg 2 50, Rev [illegible] Reese 5, Dr Renfro 5, Master Chas R Haynie 1, Miss Blan[illegible] Herndon 2, Mesdames J W Phillips 4 David Bouldin 10, Cha[illegible] West 5, Mag Carlton 1, Jas S Gillette 5, A H Cooke 5, Messrs [illegible] R Baker 5, Geo Davis 2, F Hankey 5, Shultze 2, Capt Stringe[illegible] cash J B 1, Messrs Flack 1 50 C Ohrndorf 2, Mesdames J J Be[illegible] 5, Wm Oliphant 5, R M Johnson 50, F Steusey 2, A Bahn 5[illegible] Bertram 5, A Evans 1, G W Morris 4, P P Lowe 5, E Kirk [illegible] Goldstein 10, S D Dix 5, E Raven 5, J A Brown 20, cash C W[illegible] Messrs M M Grant 5, Voyelsanoy 4, Schammann 4, Niederauer [illegible] Kroll 2, Sommer 4, Cope 4, Wm DeDyee 2, Henry Seawell 1[illegible] Emil DeRyee 2, Lewis Sommer 1 50, Chas Bozallt 1 50, M[illegible] Hall 4, and Miss Alice Scandlin.

Total collected by subscription....................	$1,158 [illegible]
Nett proceeds of supper..............................	190 0[illegible]
Total..	$1,348 7[illegible]

AUSTIN, June 9th, 186[illegible]

Received of James H Raymond, in behalf of the Ladie[illegible] Austin, a letter directed to Gen. John R. Baylor, Houston, Te[illegible] containing $1,348 75. BEN WALKER, D. P. M.